Theological Seminary in New York, and the Hebrew Teachers' College in Boston,

In SOVIET KUSSIA, in 1926-1927, there were seven Jewish training colleges for teachers, all in the Ukraine and White Russia, with 1077 students. These colleges train the teachers for the lower forms; for the upper forms they are trained in the Jewish sections of the Faculties of Education in the Universities of Odessa, Minsk, and Moscow, which in 1926-1927 numbered some 500 students. The language of instruction in these institutes is Yiddish.

II. NON-JEWISH SCHOOLS

(a) *Jews among the School-Children*

In the Jewish schools the children are in a Jewish atmosphere; they are taught in Yiddish or Hebrew, or at any rate Jewish subjects are included in the curriculum, and both teachers and pupils are Jews. In the ordinary schools of the country Jewish teachers and pupils form only a small minority, and the curriculum answers the needs and wishes of the majority. The greater the percentage of Jewish children attending such schools, the greater the distance which separates them from the traditional Jewish education and culture; this applies especially to secondary schools, which have a greater and more enduring influence on their pupils.

At the time of the legal Emancipation, or even earlier, the Jews obtained unrestricted admission to the ordinary elementary and secondary schools; it was withheld longest UL Russia where, according to the Decree of 1887, the number of Jews in secondary schools and Universities was severely limited—

In the Pale of Settlement to 10 per cent of the non-Jewish pupils.
Outside the Pale of Settlement to 5 per cent of the non-Jewish pupils.
In Petersburg and Moscow to 3 per cent of the non-Jewish pupils.